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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seaor country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you. City subscribers should notify the

Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city adfress as well as out-of-town address.

Staunton in Line.

State Chairman Ellyson yesterday re ceived a telegram from Staunton stating that the Democratic committees of Staunton city and Augusta county would conduct the primaries there without expense to the State Committee.

Newport News led off. Now Staunton and Augusta fall in line. The outlook is promising. If each county and city will do likewise the problem will solve it-

Is it possible that Newport News and Staunton are more loyal to Democracy than other cities? and is it possible that Augusta is more loyal than other counties? or to put another way, is it possible that other cities and counties are less loyal than these? We are unwilling to believe it. The cost will be trifling to each county, and the money can easily be raised in most sections, if anybody will take the trouble to pass around the hat. To do this is to do a good work for Democracy and for the primary, There are some folks who would be very glad to see the primary fall into dishonor this

campaign, Shall they be gratified. Law and Crime.

In an address before the Yale seniors on Monday last Secretary Taft declared that the administration of the criminal laws in the State of the Union, with perhans one or two exceptions, was a disphasizing that very strong statement, he said that since 1885 there had been in the United States 121.951 murders and homicides and only 2.286 executions. In 1885 the number of murders was 1,808; in 1901. The number of executions in was 78; in 1904, 116. "As murder is on the increase," said he, 'so are all offenses of the felony class, and there can be no doubt that they will continue to increase unless the criminal laws are enforced with more certainty, more uniformity, more severity than they

The cure for this growing cancer in the body politic is, in his opinion, to be found in statutory amendments.

"If laws could be enacted," said he, "either abolishing the right of griminal appeal and leaving to the pardoning power, as it is in England the doning power, as it is in England the cerrection of judicial wrong, or instead of that, if appeals must be allowed, then if a provision of law could be enacted by which no judgment of the court below should be reversed except for an error which the court, after reading the entire evidence can affirmatively say would have led to a different verdiet, 50 reversus as the following the present existence would out of 100 under the present system would be avoided.

be avoided.
"Second-If the power of the court by statute to advise the jury to comment and express its opinion to the jury upon the facts in every criminal case could be restored, and if the State and the defendant were both deprived of peremptory fendant were both deprived of peremptory challenges in the selection of a jury, twenty-five per cent. of those trials which are now miscarriages of justice would result in the conviction of the guilty defendant, and that which has become a nere game in which the defendant's counsel play with loaded dice would resume its office of a serious judicial inves-

Some times it seems to laymen as frugh criminal laws, were enacted for the protection rather than for the punishment of evil-doers. There are so many technicalities, so many loop holes, so many so-called "safe guards," so many ways of evasion, so many "benefits of doubt" in behalf of the accused, that we often wonder how a man can be convicted of murder in the first design in the courts of this land, except upon his own confession. It appears in some trials that the life of a man who has committed murder is far more precious in the eves of the law than was the life of his innocent victim. It seems to be a smaller matter that a man in defiance of the civil and divine law has taken the life of a fellow creature, but a matter of supreme importance, when brought to trial

Secretary Taft thinks that the fault is but the greater fault unfortunately is with the people themselves, in the sickly I high schools are just beginning this year,

often in sympathy for the murderer. The as their junior class. law has no virtue or force within itself. It is but the expression of public sentiment, and make the law as severe as we may, there will be little improvement until there is a healthful change of sentiment, until the public sets a higher value upon the life of an innocent man than upon the life of the man who has

The Cart Before the Horse.

The Outlook, which is an enthusiastic advocate of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, says that it is business matter and not a matter for partican politics. "If it is shown," adds our contemporary, "that it is advaningeous for a city to administer its own public business then than city is presented with a very simple alternativeeither it must deprive itself of the benefits of municipal operation for the sake of retaining its bad politics, or it must rid itself of its bad politics for the sake of profiting by municipal operation."

Quite so. But does the Outlook, does any intelligent man, believe that the way for a municipality to rid itself of bad politics is to increase its patronage and the number of its employes? Bad men go into politics for a purpose, and the greater the patronage the greater the temptation for them to enter and get a finger in the pic. Moreover, the greater the patronage and the greater the numher of city employes, the greater the power of the political machine and the wider its field of operation and its opportunites for evil.

Under our system every man who performs a service for the city, whether he he a superintendent of some department of a street cleaner, holds a political "job" and becomes part and parcel of the political machine. Each and every such man has his "influence," however small it may be, and the machine must keep on terms with him and he must keep on terms with the machine. It is that sort of thing that makes bad polities in our municipal affairs, and it is the height of nonesense to talk about reforming our municipal politics under such a system by increasing the strength of the machine and its scope of operation-

If we would operate public utilities suc cessfully we must first get rid of the bad politics. We cannot run business enterprises by the rules and methods of par tisan politics.

Justice to Uncle Sam.

A Northern Republican newspaper, in speaking of the probable demands of Japan upon Russia, uses this language:

The occasional hyprocrisy of diplomac proverbial. The same powers now urge Japan to be moderate have in the past been notorious for the severity of their terms in concluding victorious wars. They all joined in demanding 333,000,000 as indemnity from sorely distracted China four years ago, on account of the brief boxer uprising against foreigners. Germany demanded \$1,000,000,000 from France in 1871; England did not hesitate to blot out utterly the Dutch republics of South Africa from the map of the world, increasing her empire's area by a territory almost equal to westrepublics of South Africa from the map of the world, increasing her empire's area by a territory almost equal to western Europe. Even the United States, which went to war merely to free Cuba from a country which had made absolutely no aggression upon this country, took Porto Rico and the Philippine archipelago, thus destroying the colonial empire of Spain. It is, therefore, a fact of experience, both recent and remote, that western nations make the utmost of their triumphs in war; and it is equally certain that not one of them, if holding the present position of Japan, would fail to exact all that its national interests, selfishly considered, would justify it in demanding."

Let us be fair, at least to our own

Let us be fair, at least to our own ountry. The United States did not recountry. quire an indemnity of China for the Boxer outbreak, except so far as China was required to pay damages to individual American citizens for outrages committed against them by Chinese subjects. Our recollection is that the United States government refused to accept anything from China as a war indomnity, and refunded its part of the amount referred to by our Northern contemporary.

As for the Philippines, it was absolutely necessary that we should take them, and quite as necessary that we should ratain them. In the fortunes of war they fell into our hands, and it us to abandon the Filipinos to their fate. We relieved Spain of a great burden, and in addition paid to her the snug sum of \$20,000,000, which was far more than these possessions, as such, were worth to her. Our conduct towards the Filipinos has not been above criticism, but we have treated them far better than Spain treated them, and far better, in all prob ability, than they would have treated if they had fallen into the hands of another nation. We have not pillaged the islanders, and we have not allowed others to pillage them. We have become the protector of the Pilipinos, who are clearly incapable for the present of selfgovernment, and we have become their school teacher. We have established schools in all parts of the islands for the children, and have already inaugurated a first-rate public school system. Profes sor Thomas E. Dennis, of the Education Department of the Filipino government, is in Washington, and recently gave out a most interesting statement concerning the school work. He declares that the Filipino student has made excellent pro gress in learning the English language, and that he is very nearly, if not quite, equal to the American student in learn ing English.

"The schools are divided;" says h "into primary, intermediate and high schools, with three grades in each school. Every one knows what the Orimars pupils study. The intermediate pupils have grammar, higher geography, hygiene, algebra, civil government and agriculture. This is all supplemented by literary societies, with debating, which afford ample opportunity for practicing in speking English. It is wonderful to listen to these heated debtes in almost perfect English. And, too, from these intermediate schools we have sent a number of students to America. They attend in the law itself; that is in part true, tions, and are holding their own against American boys and girls with ease. The

sentimentality which expresses itself too opening in June, with the seventh grade

as their junior class.

"From the best students we have developed a large force of Filipino teachers, and I think I am correct in saying that many of these teachers are just as good in discipline, their method of teaching and advancing their pupils, as many American teachers. This teaching body is divided into primary and provincial teachers, the provincial teachers having passed a regular civil service examination. The students who speak English and study civil government are learning to love American institutions, and in this student body lies the hope of Filipino independence. The face of a student of civil government will beam with delight on grasping the true meaning of some feature of our government. If the government will keep the educational force in the Philippines at maximum, in twenty years the ruling class there will understand and love American institutions, and in no other way can we teach the Filipino to understand or love them."

Whether or not it was a good thing for the United States government to take over these islands is a problem not yet solved; but that it was a good thing for the Filipinos themselves is a matter which does not need to be argued.

An Old Story.

What an interesting story we printed Neterday from Townsend, Delaware! There is a row on between the whites and blacks, because the Legislature has threatened to enact a law disfranchising the ignorant and vicious element in the negron population. The negroes resented the suggestion and made trouble and the whites drove them out of several towns. The negroes have since threatened to return i na body and drive the whites out, and so the merry war goes on.

The secret of it all is told in the single expression that in the vicinity of Townsend the negroes are as humerous as the whites. It is an old story repeated. It is easy enough for any community to deal with a handful of negroes. One swallow does not make a summer; one negro does not make a But wherever in any com munity, South or North, there is a large collection of negroes there is sure to be a negro problem. Moreover, whereve there is a negro problem, South or North it is the same, and the white race deals with it in much the same way.

Between the Upper and the

Nether.

Two esteemed citizens of Louisa, Mr. James E. Porter and Mr. R. L. Gordon, Jr., complain that the report in Sunday's issue of The Times-Dispatch of the Montague meeting in that town on Saturday did the Governor an injustice. It is always with regret that we receive such complaints, but the communication of these gentlemen emphasizes how difficult it is for a newspaper to procure absolutely impartial reports of any political meeting, for reporters are but men, and usually the reporter has his favorite. The other day Martin's friends were complaining of our reports; now the complaint comes from Montague's friends, What are we to do? But this ought to convince the most prejudiced partisan that The Times-Dispatch as a newspaper is not tryings in its news columns to boost one candidate at the expense of

Acting on the belief that the wreck of the fast train happened not because it was fast but just because it was a train the railway officials have once more pulled New York two hours nearer to Chicago

True. China is not exactly a fighting country, but she seemed to understand pretty well how to look after the rights of mistreated "exempts" in America.

The independence of Norway will not be recognized by this government with the chain lightning rapidity that prevailed in the case of Panama.

It is but justice to say that Paul Morton landed that Equitable job before the President's recommendation available.

It appears that something a trifle weightier than vague promises will be necessary to keep the lid on straight in

The President's verdict in the Paul Morton case is being reviewed by the

last, over the court martial that didn't order him shot for surrendering Port Arthur.

It is not life insurance that is on trial, but only the men who make too good a living out of it. The Philadelphia Mint announces that

its supply of gold is exhausted. Better search Durham. Japan is evidently awaiting advices from

the ancestors before agreeing to an armistice. There may in time grow up in this

country such a thing as frenzied diplomacy. Mr. Cleveland may find out what to do

with ex-presidents of big insurance com-If ex-Minister Bowen keeps talking he

will get an offer to go on the stage, The bird of peace is very liable to get shot if it tries to land in Manchuria.

Ex-Minister Bowen is a hard hitter, but he lacks reach and strenuousness.

Bowen will never send another friendly letter to "Dear Bill" Taft.

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n our ten yards, covering sever acres, we carry the LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE, and we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen. Richmond, Va.



Why Promotion? We've seen the finish-up of Bowen And what his diplomatic doom is But news is over-due and own! As to the fate of Mr. Loomis.

'Tis said that Herb was indiscreeter, While Loomis was but indiscreet; And as to that, this pretty metre Opines that Herb got what was meet

Now Herb has went—ne doubt as proper; His cost complaints, I think that few miss. But now that he has come this cropper, It's time to ask—what us to Loomis?

'Cause Loomis acted-well, say, hasty (The facts is out, and him the squealer) He done some things not thought quite tasty, While he was down in Venezuela.

His doin's warn't what is expected From diplomats; and, for a feeler, Just why should Loomis get protected Since Herb was bounced from Vene-zuela?

His record (showin' painful lacks), A funny ground to start a boom is: And seein' Herb has got the axe, It's queer-promotion, Mr. Loomis. —H. S. H.—H. S. H.

The Hatcher Family.

Editor of The Times-Dispa'ch:
Sir.-I notice in yes'erday's paper in
reference to the dispnearance of Mr.
Edward Hatcher, that Mrs. Hatcher was
before her marriage a Miss Baker and
a granddaughter of Martin Baker, who
at one time owned a large part of the
land on which Richmond is now built
There is evidently a mistake somewhere
as to Mrs. Hatcher's relationship to Martin Baker, who was also my great grandfather.

as to Mrs. Hatcher's relationship to Martin Baker, who was also my great grandfather, who was also my great grandfather be the family Bible record of Martin Baker, who was born 1779 and died last. He married Mara Swift in 1816, who bore him nine children, all of whim died withousersue accept three, who married Dr. William Beall, of Gord nswille, and left children. Martin J. H. Baker married Official Shook of Richmond, who bore him four-teen children, nearly all of whom are living now and most of them in Richmond, John Marshall B. ker (my grandfather) harred Mary Es er Cooke, who bore him six children, five of whom are living now and most of them in Richmond, John Marshall B. ker (my grandfather) harred Mary Es er Cooke, who bore him six children, five of whom are living now and most of them married Miss. Wesgr, who was the mother of Miss. Hatcher, Marin Baker, had a brother by the name of Cilveus Baker, from whom the Baker around Gordonsville are descended. I never heard that there was another by the name of Marshall Baker, Marin Hatcher may have been.

Mrs. Hatcher must be a descendant of a brother of Martin Baker.

Columbia, Va.

"The Life Worth Living."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Yesterany I opened Thomas Dixon's last book-"The Life Worth Living."
I was so bewitched by its contents that I became unconscious of the flight of time, and forgot an invitation to dine with the distinguished president of the greatest university in the South at the plantial home of one of Richmond's most successful and noble merchants. Mr. Dixon's books have been severely criticised by literary experts, but almost Dixon's books have been severely criticised by literary experts, but almost everybody reads them and is profoundly stirred by them. They excite emotions which linger a long time. They continue to be discussed by the newspapers and magazines, by commercial men at their clubs, by drumners on rallroad cars, by teachers in the common schools, by young men and young women in the rooms of public libraries, by fathers, mothers, sons and daughters in the home circle, and especially by those who spend their vacation at summer recorts.

You may say that Mr. Dixon's style is

rooms of public libraries, by fathers, mo'hers, sons and daughters in the home circle, and especially by those who spend their vacation at summer resorts.

You may say that Mr. Dixon's style is very defective, that he does not understand the art of discourse, that he is isnorant of the plainest and most essential canons of rhetoric, that his word-painting is hideously extravagant, that both his philosophy and religion are pessimistic and fatalistic, and that a disgusting vanity is apparent in all that he says; but you are sure to road and re-read everything that he wries. In painting a picture, Mr. Dixon works with startling rapidity and cares very little for details and finishing touches. His task is accomplished only by a few strokes of the brush in his strong and nervous hand. But when you look at it, the emotions which it begies within you constrain you to admit that it is a great picture and is destined to outlive many generations of men.

"The Life Worth Living" is such a life as Mr. Dixon is living in his historia home at Elimington Manor, Gloucester county. Va. That ideal home was purchased with the proceeds of the sale of his residence in New York city. That residence he describes as "A nineteenfoot silt in a block of scorched mud with a brown-stone veners". A just interpretation of his answer to the question, "Is life worth living?" would be about this: "Yes, if you have the genius, the courage and opportunity to liva as ideal of the proceeds of the dear old Siate of Virginia.

The author of "The Life Worth Living" is a dramatic man in literature, politics and relied atmosphere of hear old Siate of Virginia.

The author of "The Life worth Living" is a dramatic man in literature, politics and religion, but in all his acting we see a lofty purpose and a mighty force. It would be weakness to doubt the splantour of his regions, the rower of his religions, but in all his acting we see a lofty purpose and a mighty force. It would be washeses to doubt the splantour of his influence.

The author of "The Life

Richmond, Va.

Horse Sense,

Somebody has again raised the question as to what is meanly the phrase "horse sense." It would seem to be tolerably clear. Men often bet on horses, but horses never bet on men—Providence Journal.

Winnipeg's Rapid Growth. Winnipeg & Kapid Growth.

Winnipeg Manitoba, is said to be the fastest growing city in the world. It is 30 years old, has a nopulation of 80 ol and has seventeen banks. Its wholesale trade in 1903 amounted to \$150,000,000. Its climate, like that of Berlin, Gernary, the latter city being 168 miles farther north than Winnipes.

OUERIES AND ANSWERS

A Request.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Who can give date of death of
the late John W. Lawson, of Smithfield,
Va., and a short biographical sketch of
his useful life? Greatly oblige,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A Question of Etiquette.

A Question of Etiquette.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Is it proper, in a surprise (*)

"storm party," arranged for the purpose of entertaining several young ladies, for the members to take articles of refreshment with them to the home of these young ladies?

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW. It is quite a correct thing, if the entertainment is what is properly denominated "a storm party."

Trespassing Fowls.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Please answer in the next week's
Times-Dispatch if A and D lived on adjoining plantations and A's fowl gets on
B's grops, has D any right to pen the fowls
without first notifying A that his fowls
were pestering him, and then charge A
for feeding his fowls. Has D any right to hold A's fowls until A pays him for feed-

Cure for Grubs.

Cure for Grides.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I note in your query column your answer to a question as to cure for "grubs," that there are no medicines that affect them. Let me say for the benefit of "W. R." and others that I recently heard an experienced and perfectly reliable gentleman say that half a pint of kersosene oil given a horse sick with grubs, would give immediate relief.

W. B. J.

Sutherlin, Va.

Senators By the People.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—How many times has Congress
passed the law to amend the Constitution
of the United States so as to elect United

States senators by the people in the last twenty years?

(2) How many times has the Senate of the United States voted in favor of said

A bill to submit such a constitut amendment to the people has several times passed the House of Representatives, but never passed the Senate.

Graveyard Reservations.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-The farm I own was sold about twenty years ago and in the deed there was a reservation of one-fourth an acre was a reservation of one-fourth an acre
for a grave-yard. In that time there have
been only five or six burials. I bought
the farm about twelve years ago and
have always kept the grave-yard in repair, although there is no reservation in
my deed. Now the question is, if I or
any of my family should die, would I any of my family should die, would in have the right to bury in that yard, as my own without any trouble with any my own without any trouble.
one? Please answer and oblige.
A WEEKLY READER.

No. The grave-yard belongs to the per son who sold you the farm, and you have no right to bury any one in it.

Lincoln in Richmond.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir.—I was sitting in beautiful Chim-borazo Park recently in conversation with two ante-bellum friends, when a venerable two ante-bellum friends, when a venerable member of the party got in a reminis-cent mood and very interestingly related many occurrences of those dark days that tried men's souls, one among which was his recollection of seeing Abraham Lin-coln and a body guard of twenty-five cross the bridge (presumably Mayo's), to enter Richmond. enter Richmond.

Now, neither my friend nor myself could Now, neither my friend nor myself could recollect that Lincoln was in this city at any time during the war, and write to ask that you give us any information you may have on the subject. You will greatly oblige. THREE REBS.

President Lincoln entered Richmond

A Fish Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Please answer the following question in your query column, and oblige:
How long its a fish whose head is four inches long; its tail as long as its head and half the body, and its body is as long as the head and tail together? Let x = tail and y = body. Then $x = 4 + \frac{1}{2}$

Then $x = 4 + \frac{1}{2}y$ $x - \frac{1}{2}y + 4$ 2x - y = 8

x = 13 y = 12 + 4 = 16

Head, 4 inches Tall, 12 inches Body, 16 inches Total, 31 inches

Government Officials.

Government Utilicials.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you please give me names of following officials: Chief Justice Unite States, Speaker of House, Cabinet Officers? In what circuit is Virginia? Wit most cordial thanks, faithfully yours,

A VIRGINIAN,

Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice; J.

seph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House. Cabinet officers: John Hay, Secretary of Sinte: Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of Treasury: William H. Taft, Secretary of War; William H. Moody, Attorney-General; Charles J. Bonaparte (soon to be), Secretary of Navy; E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of Interior; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster-Gene-

Civil Service Examinations.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Please give me answers to following questions in the "Queries and Answers" column:
1. When and where will be the next examination for postoffice positions and mail-carriers?
2. Where does one have to go to apply for street car jobs, such as motorman?

man?
3. Who and at what department at Washington does one apply to for a government claim of land out West?
If you will answer the above in next Sunday's paper you will very much oblise
1. Write to H. F. Archer, Richmond

Postoffice, and he will give you from

information.

2. Apply at the company's office, Seventh and Main.

3. William A. Richards, Land Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Decial White

The season of White is right here, Sale and right here you'll find the very

best designs, the very best values in town.

White Canvas Novelties: Sailor Ties, Gibson Ties, Court Ties, Oxfords, \$1.50 and \$2

Special for Men: White Canvas Blucher Oxfords, welted soles—a regul r \$3.00 value— \$2.50

Cross, 313 Broad.

Texans Bucking Against Cubans

"Few people realize the wide versatility of Southern soil," contents the Atlanta Constitution

many Southern people are aware that cigars made from Texas tobacco are being sold in New York hotels in com-petition with the most fragrant products of Cuban soil and sunshine? the case. There is a considerable area in the Lone Star State which, it is cialmed, in every respect duplicates the famed Vuelta Abajo District in Cuba

calmed, in every respect duplicates the famed Vuelta Abajo District in Cuba, noted for its yield of tobacco that is worked into the high-grade eigars that have mads the worked "Guod" and "liavalina" anown around the word. The secretary of agriculture has this to say about the experiments of his experts in this direction:

"We have been giving our attention to the production of high-class tobacco for some time, our purpose being to raise the quality of the product all over the country. It was for this I went South. I visited all the tobacco counties around Mashville, and the ment to Missisppi. I learned that the soil is such that the quality can be improved, and the department has the matter in hand. So far we have found the best of the tobacco land in East Texas. The soil we have analyzed is identical with that of Cuba, and the other countries which grow the very best qualities of the aromatic cigar tobacco. "The fine tobacco vein comprises about eighty square miles of the vicinity of Nacogdoches. At present this big district has been barely invaded by planiers who, until the government actually demonstrated the possibilities of the industry, did not care to risk time and money on what they regarded as an experiment. Speaking of the status of the industry and its needs, a contemporary says:

"There are to-day in East Texas, makterial and the status of the status of

ment. Speaking of the status of the Industry and its needs, a contemporary says:

"There are to-day in East Texas, making a very conservative estimate, planted in tobacco for the market 27 acres under shade and 181 in the onen: all sei and in rood condition. Shade grown tobacco yields from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre; the best wrappers are grown under the shade or jent of cheesecloth, the shade influencing the temperature and increasing the farmers how to cultivate the cron. What the courtry needs is immigration of practical leaf tobacco raisers, "Thus is shown a concrete illustration of the immigration needs of the South. The products of this fertile tobacco plate and a lucrative price. There is room in Texas row for a small army of tobacco prisers; raisers either of practical experience or those so situated that they can afford to accurate the technical increase there of practical experience or those so situated that they can afford to accurate the technical increased hear conclusively a demonstrated; all that is necessary is the cordinery amount of matience and energy that would be invested in any other commandatively new dela".

When the Whippoorwill Calls.

Soft comes the glow from the purple-hued west.

Dark rise the shadows of night;

Dark rise the shadows of night

Dusky the shadows of evening have

grown, More indistinct grow the trees: Night is now claiming the world as her

own,
Dend is the day by degrees.
Night opes her thousands of eyes in the
sky,
Rndly they look down on all;
Twinkle they when there a shrill, startling ory
Comes; 'tis the whippoorw'll's call.
FRANK MONROE BEVERLY,
Osborn's Gap, Va.

Blanks' B. & S. **Dime Liver Pills**

have done good where others failed. Price 10c per box of one

Blanks' Tender-Foot Cure

will positively cure aching, burning, tired, tender feet. Stops them from perspiring at once. Price 10c per box. Prepared only by

BLANKS, THE PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

SOLD AT ALL EIGHT STORES. Our motto saves you money on all drug store goods every day in the year.

MOTTO: No article sold at full

THIS DAY IN HISTORY June 28th.

263—Julian's defeat by the Persians (Persian wars) between the Ro-inuns, under Julian, and the Persians, under Sapor II.

under Sapor II.

1675—Battle of Fehrbeilin (Swedish invasion of Brandenburg) between the Swedes, under Charles XI., and the Brandenburgers, 15,000 strong, under the elector Frederick William. The Swedes were totally defeated and forced to evacuate Brandenburg.

forced to evacuate brandenous.

1796—Battle of Renchen; Moreau victorious over the Austrians.

1808—Valencia, in Spain, assaulted by the French, under Moncey; they were repulsed with the loss of 1,000 men. 1811—Battle of Tarragona, in Spain; the city carried by the French, under Suchet, with horrible slaughter; 10,-000 prisoners taken, 384 cannon, 40,-000 balls and 500,000 quintals of powder, etc.

powder, etc.

1515—Prussians, under Blucher, defeated
the French at Villera Coterets, and
took 1,500 prisoners and six cannon.

1848—The revolution in Waliachia ended
in the flight of the prince and the
establishment of provisional govern-

1855—Battle of Rivas, in Central Amer-ica. Colonel Walker arrived in brig Vista and landed his forces and those of General-Costillon, but was forced

to retire. 1862—Sevent days' buttles; General Mc-Clellan prepared to withdraw to the James River, his center having been pierced and commenced his retreat.

pierced and commenced his retreat.

1866—Battle of Skalitz (Seven Weeks' War) between the Fifth 'Prussian Army corps, under General Steinmetz, and the Sixth and Elighth Austrian corps, under General Ramming. The Austrians were defeated and Skalitz occupied by the Prussians, who captured 4,000 prisoners' and eight guns.

orate armies, miscellaneous claims and claims for pay due to officers and soldiers, which required services of one hundred and twenty-five cores.

During the period of occupancy of the building, the accumulation of accounts and claims was immensed and when the order came to "pack up" the books and papers for removal in case of an emressive processive the control of accounts and papers for removal in case of an emressive to hold those papers.

On Sunday, April 2d, 1865, about 2 P. M., came an order the accumulation of accounts of the control of the control

How General Booth Works.

How General Booth Works.

A correspondent who was with General Booth, commander of the Salvation Arany, says that on stripboard he is always as slave to work. His cabin is a workshop; his couch, emblazoned with army flags, resembles a warrior's tent; his walks and talks on deck are unitarian; his stupie food is rice and he isnores the diameter table. His tour of the Orient is to include meeting, councils and conferences in all the leading towns of New Zealand, Tasmania, Queensland, New Fouth Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia.

hued west, the shadows of night;
Dark rise 'he shadows of night;
Drowsy and silent, the hils are at rest,
While from the east fades the light.
High o'er the world rest the cloud-tims
of gold,
Fast turns the gold into gray,
For low sinks the sun and the day's
growing old,
While all the tints fade away,